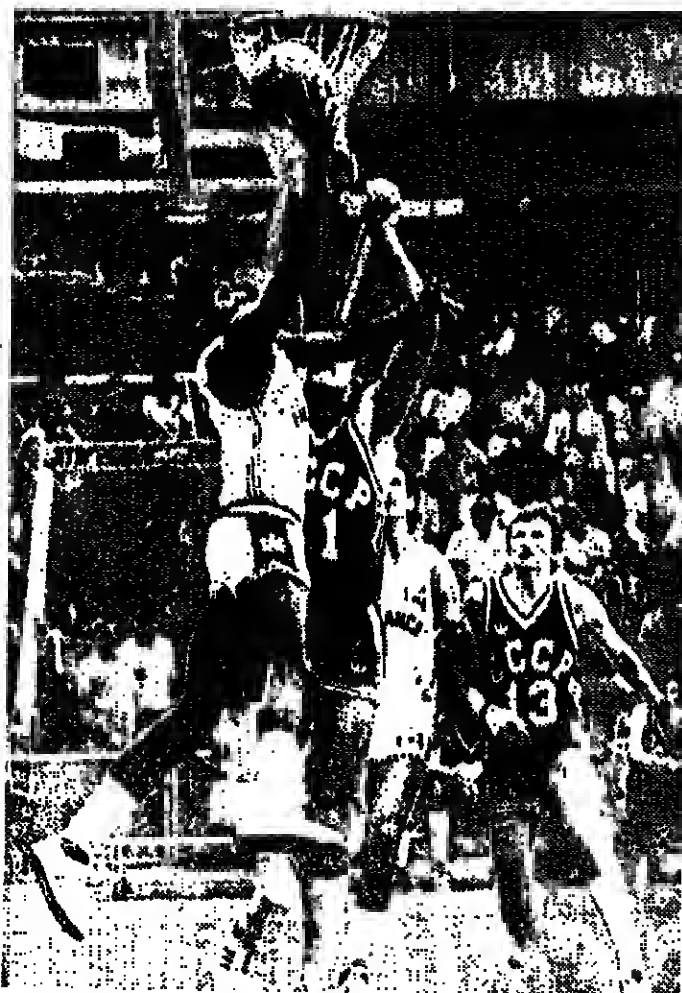


# SPORTS



The USSR has outplayed France 110-103 in the current European basketball championship. Photo AP-TASS

## First defeat yet

In the European men's basketball championship the USSR, which has already secured a place in the final, lost to Spain 92-99 in the closing game of the tournament.

The elimination tournament. In advance of the final games in the subgroup the USSR, Spain, and Yugoslavia are level at three wins and one defeat each.

## Bulgarian sports news

Verne, Soviet gymnast Viktor Sanokirev was the top all-arounder with 112.30 points at the International "Gold Sand" tournament, followed by Lazaro Amador of Cuba with 111.35 and host Plamen Petkov with 111.15 points.

Sells. The USSR men's and women's parachute teams have won the annual International event for the cup of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov YCL in Buzhichko outside the Bulgarian capital. Taking part were sportsmen from socialist nations. Czechoslovakia came second and the hosts third.

Viktor Yermolenko of the USSR won the individual precision jumping title.

## Victorious tour over

The USSR women's volleyball side beat hosts Japan 3-0 in their sixth and final game of six-game all-wise tour.

## Hedberg gets coveted award

Swede Anders Hedberg, now with the NHL's New York Rangers, has been awarded the Masterton prize for showing the foremost sports qualities in the NHL and loyalty to ice hockey. For Hedberg, the first foreigner ever to win this honorary prize, the past season was the last in his seven-year career in the NHL.

The award-winner was selected by an association of journalists covering pro hockey games.

# ATHLETICS GALA

Eight hundred or more athletes from 26 European, Asian, African and American countries attended the Znamensky brothers Memorial in Moscow. Let us just name some of them — pole vault world record-holder Sergei Bubka from Donetsk, ex-record-holder Thierry Vigneron of France, 400 m hurdles European record-holder Harald Schmid of West Germany, Norway's marathon world record-holder Ingrid Kristiansen, and 400 m indoor world record-holder Todd Bennett of Britain. By the number of participants the memorial is comparable with European championships and Universiads. This year it got the status of a major event in the world calendar of the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

Igor Loloiev from Kursk and Bulgarian guest Yevgeny Igeatov won two of the three main memorial prizes in the 1,500 m, 5,000 m and 10,000 m, in which



Natalya Artyemova — winner of the 3 km event.

Serafim and Georgi Znamensky set records in their time. Loloiev, USSR record-holder, was

top in the 1,500 m, making his 3 min 40.7 sec, while Loloiev took the 5,000 m with 12:21.84.

Todd Bennett of Britain clocked 45.49 in the 400 m event, only 0.05 sec ahead of second-placed Vladimir Kozlov from Ulyanovsk. Polish G. Blaszcak won the 400 m hurdles in 55.45, and Sietka Kozakova of Bulgaria beat world champion Tamara Bitya from Rostov, equalling the season's world best mark of 1:14.

Natalya Artyemova from Leningrad had to struggle to win the 3 km event, clocking 10:46.74, 5,000 m world record-holder Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway, Robert Emmerich from Leningrad long-jumped 930 cm — the best mark of the season in Europe and a new record of the memorial.

The third main prize was won by Ethiopian D. Bekete, who won the 10,000 m in 23 min 25.19 sec.

## FIFA takes action, too

FIFA spokesman has said at the organization's Zurich headquarters that along with UEFA it will take stringent measures against the English and Italian football federations for the violence during the Brussels final of the European Cup between English Liverpool and Italy's Juventus in which 40 people died and over 350 were injured. UEFA has indefinitely banned English clubs from the European cups, and FIFA, in London, too, to punish the match organizers, who failed to timely intervene.

He further claimed FIFA had the authority not just to fine or warn the offending national federations but also to bar them from its ranks.

FIFA president Josep Havelange of Brazil stressed the organization's goal was to preserve the spirit of football in world stadiums. We should be tolerant to footballers who are doing irreparable damage to the most popular game to the world. All the interested federations —

the English, Italian and Belgian — should be held responsible for the events in Brussels, he emphasized.

The concrete measures will be announced some time soon.

Vladimir McMILLIN

## English soccer prepares its protest at world ban

London. Reuters — TASS. Shocked English soccer officials met recently to prepare a protest against the indefinite worldwide ban on their clubs imposed by the International Football Federation (FIFA).

Further punishment for the English soccer riot made the English the "toppers of football" in the words of Bert Millichip, Chairman of the Football Association (FA). But English clubs currently on

tour abroad could play scheduled games, FIFA spokesman Guido Tognoni told Reuters in Zurich.

Clubs and administrators shocked by the FIFA decision followed an earlier FIFA ban from European competition because of a week's riot when more than 20 people died in a stampede primarily on by supporters.

Sono sort of protest will be made but this is unchanged. The FA and we are discussing exactly what form it will take, an FA spokesman said. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has taken a firm line welcoming both the English and the world bans at the opportunity for the sport to be housed in order.

## Sports links stepped up

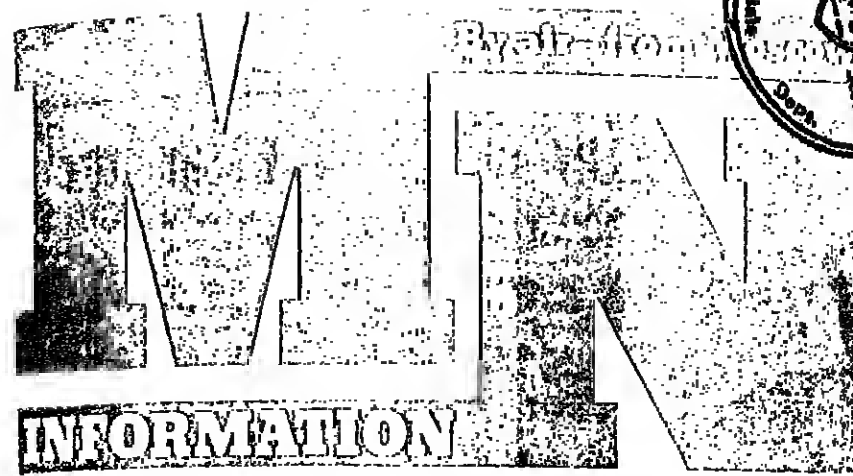
An additional protocol to sports cooperation for 1985 has been signed in Port Louis between the USSR Sports Committee and the Mauritius Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Under the protocol Soviet volleyball, basketball, weightlifting coaches, as well as specialists in mass sports events will work in Mauritius. More than 70 Mauritius sportsmen will train in the USSR in the 2nd Games of Indian Ocean island states to be staged in Mauritius late August.



Arkady Gurtiel, as he did Nebokryob-77 (photo) won the show jumping event at the current trade union sports societies' equestrian championship in Moscow.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



No. 45 (661), JUNE 15-17, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

## Washington's arbitrariness

The US administration has permitted the Commerce Department to issue licenses for manganese prospecting in international areas of the seabed. This illegal step was the subject of a recent briefing at the press center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

This action completely contradicts the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea — an instrument which looks the international community ten years to prepare — and it is a synonym to the American policy of negating the foundations of mutually advantageous international cooperation in the World Ocean, said V. Lomelko, head of the press department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. This provocative decision of the United States sabotages international treaties and is aimed at creating an atmosphere of chaos and arbitrary rule in the World Ocean.

A statement issued by TASS on June 5 points out that the Soviet Union has never recognized any actions contravening the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and does not intend to heed the arbitrary decision taken by the USA.

It was stressed at the briefing that the illegal step taken by Washington is pregnant with a serious threat. It lays the foundations of future conflicts in the development of the seabed and can lead to the emergence of new pockets of tension.

## Castro: Latin America can't pay debts

Havana. The Cuban leader, Dr Fidel Castro, has appealed to Latin American countries to start economic integration in the interests of the joint struggle for genuine independence and social progress.

In an interview granted the Mexican newspaper "El Dia", he expressed concern over Latin America's huge debts owed to banks in the leading capitalist countries. To finish paying these debts is impossible for financial and economic as well as social and political reasons, said Dr Castro. Expanding the plunderous policies of the West towards developing countries has especially emphasized that the creditors have in various ways already recovered the loans extended to Latin American countries. That is why the Latin American debt ought to be canceled and void. At the same time, cancellation of the debt and the establishment of a new economic order would be enough to successfully solve the problem of the region, he said.

(Continued on page 2)

# EMPHASIS ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

A representative conference held recently at the CPSU Central Committee discussed the issues of accelerating scientific and technological progress. It was attended by Party and Government officials, Government ministers, chairmen of state committees, trade union workers, prominent scientists, managers of industry and agriculture, leading workers and collective farmers and many other people. A report, The Fundamental Question of the Party's Economic Policies, was made by Mikhail Gorbachov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

(For a viewpoint on the subject please turn to page 5.)



Coolest participants outside the Bolshoi.

## TOMORROW'S BALLET



Kumiko Ochi (Japan) and Valery Lantretov (USSR) in pas de deux from "The Nutcracker" by Tchaikovsky. Photos by Andrei Knyazev

What the ballet is going to be like tomorrow will be revealed by the 5th International Ballet Competition now taking place at the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre.

Thanks to the competition we shall find out the names of the new ballet stars, said Allen Fricderic, a jury member from Denmark. The traditions of the national culture, today this experience has spread in many countries. The honour is open, the festival tell on the

Japanese ballerina, Kumiko Ochi, who won the third prize in the 1977 contest. The 25-year-old ballerina from Nagoya performed a pas de deux from Tchaikovsky's ballet, "The Nutcracker", with soloist Valery Lantretov of the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre dancing outside the contest. Entry No. 13, which is dreamed as much as the first item, is Tatyana Chernobrovkina, a 20-year-old ballerina from Saratov, USSR.

Scheduled to dance in the first tour are young dancers from countries with old ballet traditions and also representatives of developing countries where choreography is only emerging. This is characteristic of all the contests, since the first one held in 1969. One aim of the Moscow competition is to paint a variegated picture of modern world ballet and to reveal new trends in its development. The largest number of contestants — thirteen — come from Japan, followed by twelve from the USSR. China is participating in the competition for the first time, and has sent seven contestants.

This year, the compulsory repertoire of the first tour which as a rule consists of world ballet classics, has been expanded. It includes fragments from old and forgotten ballets. The list includes the pas de deux from the ballets "The Fisherman" by Fugni and "The Tallman" by R. Origo.

Auditions take place twice a day. The first tour, taking five days, will end on June 17. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

## Round the Soviet Union

SPECIAL OPTICAL SYSTEMS, WORKED OUT BY BYELORUSSIAN SCIENTISTS, HAVE HELPED SPEED UP LASER WELDING. Their quantum generators are used not only for welding but also for precision hardening and thermal treatments. The light beam of complicated form cuts glass and composites quicker and better than diamond. Under the impact of high temperature those materials split up strictly by the preset line and labour productivity grows five times.

THE MEMBERS OF MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY'S OCEANOGRAPHICAL MARINE EXPEDITION ARE SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF RELIABLY PROTECTING THE BALTIC COASTAL ZONE FROM SEA ENCRUSTATION. The experts will conduct location tests of degradation of sand beaches in the Svetlogorsk Bay. The obtained materials will form the basis of a programme of measures needed to consolidate the shore so as to preserve the beauty of the marine zone in the resort.

A BACTERIAL PREPARATION DEVELOPED BY SIBERIAN SCIENTISTS WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO RESTORE NATURE TO ITS ORIGINAL STATE IN THE EVENTUALITY OF ACCIDENTAL OIL SPILLAGE IN SIBERIA AND THE EXTREME NORTH. It takes only several tens of grammes of the preparation to eliminate an oil film on an area of one hectare in the course of twenty-four hours. The bacteria remain active with the difference in summer and winter time temperatures of up to one hundred degrees.

IN GORKY, THE LAST TUNNELING SHIELD OF THE FIRST UNDERGROUND URBAN RAILWAY SYSTEM (THE FIRST IN THE VOLGO AREA) IS NOW COMPLETE. The Metro line will run from the railway station to the motorworks — the city's major industrial enterprise. The eight-kilometre stretch has six stations and crosses three city districts with the heaviest traffic. The line will open later this year.



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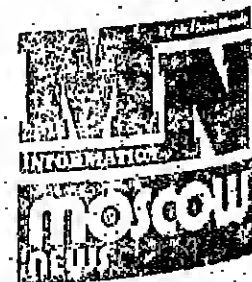
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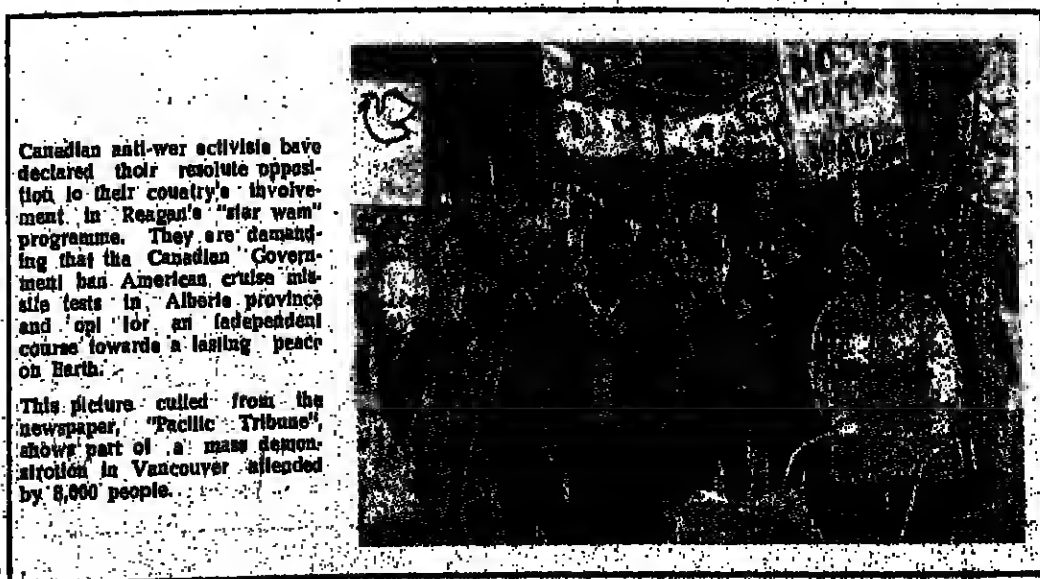
Published: Tuesdays and Saturdays. Index: 00078.

MNM INFORMATION No. 45

## GADDAFI: USA SEEKS WORLD DOMINATION

Tripoli. The leader of the Libyan revolution, Muammar al-Gaddafi, has subjected to sharp criticism the adventurous militaristic course of the American administration on the international arena by setting up military bases and deploying nuclear weapons in different parts of the world, the United States jeopardizes the lives of nations without giving any consideration to their fate. Such policies are based on superpower aspirations for world domination, he said.

(Continued on page 2)



Canadian anti-war activists have declared their resolve to oppose the US military involvement in 'Vietnam' war. They are demanding that the Canadian Government has American cruise missile tests in Alberta province and opt for an independent course towards a lasting peace on Earth.

This picture called from the newspaper "Pacific Tribune" shows part of a mass demonstration in Vancouver attended by 8,000 people.



## ILO should serve workers' interests

The socialist countries demanded that the ILO raise the efficiency of its operations, concentrate on social issues of vital importance for the working people of the world, establish genuinely equitable cooperation to the social and labour spheres among all countries on a non-discriminatory basis, promote peace and elimination of disarmament.

Madrid. The danger of US intervention in Nicaragua is now more real than ever before, Nicaraguan Vice-President, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, has told the Madrid newspaper "El Pais".

Reagan's aggressive attacks on Nicaragua, which border on insults, he stressed, testify to plans to destroy us, and for this purpose the USA is preparing for military interference.

**Beirut.** The so-called withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the southern part of Lebanon is in effect a redeployment of the invaders, said the Lebanese President, Anis Gemayel. During his meetings with UN Under-Secretary-General for Special Politics Afshar, Brian Urquhart, he pointed to the need for deploying, in the border area, of provisional UN forces and

units of the regular Lebanese army. The creation of the security zone isolated upon by Israel is unacceptable for Lebanon.

## Syria's position

Damascus, Syria sides with the internal Lebanese people, whom it has been giving, and will continue to give the required aid

Damascus, Syrie sides with the  
 Irefrenal Lebanese people, whom  
 it has been giving, and will con-  
 tinue to give the required aid



A top-ranking representative of the administration said that during exchange of views, the Delhi Declaration signed by the heads of state and government of six non-aligned states — Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden — was mentioned. It will be recalled that from the very start the United States opposed this major document containing an appeal for peace and cessation of the arms race and which is in variance with the Reagan ad-

Washington. The Senate of the US Congress has adopted a legislative amendment providing for setting up a new radio station called Free Afghanistan. The proposed station will share its headquarters with Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty near Munich and use their equipment for daily broadcasts of slender against democratic Afghanistan. In other words, the pay master of the anti-Afghan radio is the CIA, the espionage agency which sponsors both Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

⊙ The formation of a new political party, called the Workers Party, has been announced in Denmark. It unites opponents to the country's participation in the EEC.

⊙ A multithousand peace demonstration, which spread across the entire north-western coast of Puerto Rico, culminated in a rally at protest by the gates of the Roosevelt Roads US military base.

⊙ The USA has exploded two nuclear devices at a testing range in Nevada. According to UPI, both are part of the programme for developing new types of nuclear weapons.

(Continued from page 1)

Latin American states, noted F. Castro, ought to seek economic integration without which their development as genuinely independent nations would be impossible.

The Cuban leader leveled scathing criticism against the imperialistic course of the United States. He recalled that the Reagan administration, which is waging a "cold war," intends to spend nearly two trillion dollars between 1985 and 1990 for the purpose.

(Continued from page 1)

The Libyan leader was speaking at a ceremony marking the 15th anniversary of the ousting of American troops from Libya. The Middle East, too, he said, remains an object of Washington's imperial ambitions. Trying to split the ranks of the Arab nations, and resorting to a threat of military intervention, including the use of the rapid deployment force, the United States is seeking to establish its hegemony in the area.

## Friendly meeting in Sapporo

The Japanese participants in the meeting were unalarming in the view that dialogue was very useful and fruitful. They particularly emphasized the fact that discussions on issues of cooperation in the Far East were being held, first, in the year of the 40th Anniversary of World War II and the Victory of the international community over fascism and militarism and, second, in the country that suffered the horror of US nuclear bombardment.

Washington. A delegation of residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who lived through the barbarous atomic bombardment and who are now visiting Washington vainly sought a meeting with Reagan. At a press conference here, chairman of the Japanese Confederation of Organizations of Victims of the Atomic Bombardment.

## 21st-CENTURY COMPUTERS

Computer specialists believe that the basic component of artificial intelligence systems will be processors containing up to one thousand million logical elements. Judging by their development, there will be, in fifteen years, some, models of the "automatic secretary" type which will be able to record spoken language and check spelling against a dictionary with up to one million words. Besides, such computers will be able to solve the whole of such problems as interpretation of pictures, avoiding obstacles with the help of automatic locomotive means, automatic operation of robots, complex search in the games of chess, and also the solution of information in human and other spheres. Inflation in human and other spheres.

A novel endoscope (an instrument which enables doctors to look into the blood vessel) has been designed by a group of cardiologists in the Japanese town of Fukuoka. The instrument is inserted through a femoral artery without causing pain. It is 2.4 millimetres in diameter and consists of two optical fibres, a camera and a light conductor. The camera which provides light and the other has optical-photographic devices for taking pictures. The new endoscope enables doctors to explore the inner walls of the blood vessels even in the heart and brain. At present they are working on a light conductor (transmission) laser beams capable of removing blood clots.

## A marine museum

A museum of marine life and treasures will be opened in Egypt soon. The Department of Antiquities of the Arab Republic of Egypt has decided that the museum should stand on the Mediterranean shore close to Alexandria and the Abu Qobay, where in 1798 the famous battle between the army commanded by Admiral Nelson and Napoleon's ships took place. The museum will consist of ornate Egyptian finds from the seabed, prominent place will be held by Napoleon's flagship "Orient" which will be raised from the

## DANGEROUS CHOICE

It is clear that both theoretically and practically NATO has not and does not intend to reconsider its course of militarism and building up tensions, writes PRAVDA commentator V. Gou, reviewing the annual series of spring meetings of political and military leaders of the alliance. The Soviet Union, he says, squarely justifies that the Atlantic alliance has no intention of giving up its efforts to eliminate the military threat and removing the US-created obstacles to the East-West negotiation. Using the false pretext of an alleged "Soviet threat", authors of the NATO communiqué swore their allegiance to further deployment of Pentagon's first strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

## WILL NICARAGUANS SAY 'UNCLE'?

Washington is panicked that the revolutionary transformations taking place in Cuba and Nicaragua would spread throughout Central and, subsequently, to Latin America, writes V. Kobysht in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. This exploits the hysterical attitude of the USA towards Nicaragua.

## GUARANTEE OF SECURITY

A treaty proposed by the socialist community on mutual non-use of force and promotion of peaceful relations between Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO alliance, it signed, would be a measure for preventing nuclear conflict,

writes Ya. Korotukhov in the daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

## GENEROUS MONEY FOR ROTTEN BUSINESS

At last the contentionous and greedy family of "chiefs" and "leaders" of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries has ended its contradictions and feuds and formed a coalition to fight against its own people, writes Gr. Ustinov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Kabul.

**Television first**

Paris. The trial in Rome of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov on charges of an assassination attempt on the Pope has a patent of provocation nature. This was stressed at a press conference held here on the initiative of the French committee for assistance to the persecuted religiously, and any idea of Bulgarian complicity in the assassination attempt.

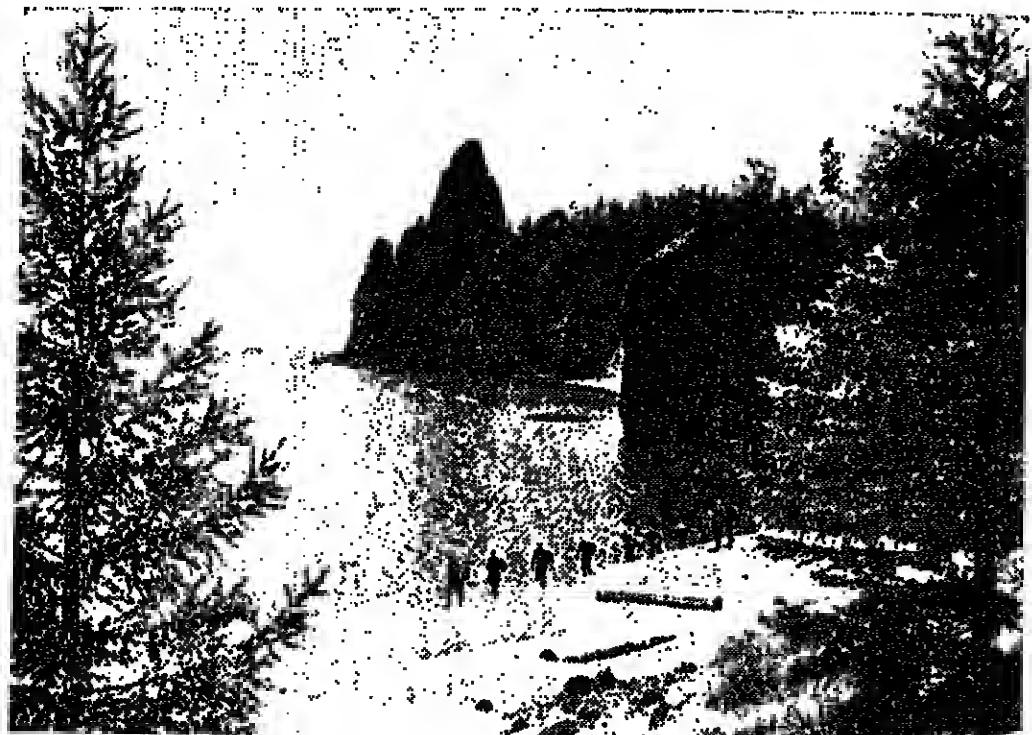


## MYSTERIOUS LAKE

The USSR Academy of Sciences has been awarded a special UN Prize for outstanding achievements in environmental protection and for preserving the unique beauty of Lake Balkal, the purity of its waters, diverse flora and fauna.

Balkal accounts for 20 per cent of the world's fresh water resources. About 10,000 million cu. m. of the purest water can be pumped annually from the lake without violating its ecological balance. Besides, Lake Balkal is a unique natural laboratory. Over 700 new types and species of plants and animals have been discovered there over the past decade. It is noteworthy that three quarters of all lake inhabitants are found only in it. The lake offers mysteries not only to biologists but also geophysicists. Magnetic anomalies have been reported in its hollow. There are bottom deposits up to 6,000 metres — just like in the ocean. Abyssal waves, eddies and tides are observed in it like in the ocean but on a smaller scale.

Despite the complicated self-purifying mechanism, set up in Balkal by nature (owing to which the water is rid of impurities), until recently the future of the lake was causing anxiety. Economic activity threatened to disturb the complicated natural balance. The construction of cellulose plants by the lake generated a stream of letters from the public to the ministries and the editorial offices of leading newspapers. The inhabitants of various republics, cities and villages of the country wrote



about the necessity of preserving for future generations this natural wealth of the country. Therefore, Imperial Government resolutions on the protection of Lake Balkal were adopted in 1971 and 1977. More than 100 million rubles have been spent over the past ten years on the construction of purification

and water conservancy facilities in the water drainage zone of the lake. The entire economic activity in the zone is subordinated to special nature protection conditions. Hundreds of control posts oversee the purity of its waters, in the estuaries of dozens of rivers, which account for 98 per cent of the flow,

hydrochemical samples are taken daily. Besides, the lake area is under the permanent observation of fish protection service and sanitary inspection. Two reserves and ten sanctuaries, set up on the territory, help preserve the natural landscape of the lake coast, its flora and fauna.

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1,150-KILOVOLT AC POWER TRANSMISSION LINE IN EASTURAL IS NEARING COMPLETION. Now the last hundred kilometers out of the total length of 1,210 kilometers remain to be built. The bridge of the Ekibortuz-Volga power transmission bridge is now under construction. It will be a match in the world so far.

● THE POPULATION OF OXBUS SPRING HAS INCREASED THIS YEAR BY 100 CATTLE. The oxen were brought to the Soviet Union from the Arctic regions of Canada and the U.S. The animals now inhabit the territory of the fund for the biological station. Some animals have walked for almost 200 kilometers northward, but even there they find very well. The total population of the oxen leaped 130 by today.

● ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEMS WERE SOLVED BY A VIET-AMERICAN IN SYMPOSIUM. RECENTLY HELD IN MOSCOW BY THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (USA). The participants in the symposium discussed possible ways of supplying various industries, municipal services and transport with energy, as well as environmental protection problems during increasing energy consumption.

## 'Rossiya' undergoes tests

Atomic icebreaker 'Rossiya', the fourth vessel of its class in the Soviet Merchant Marine, is undergoing mooring tests at the Baltic shipbuilding yard in Leningrad.

This vessel of 25,000,000 tonnes displacement, with propulsion assured by main engines of 75,000,000 hp capacity, continues a series started in 1974 by the 'Arktika' (now 'Leonid Brezh-

nev'). The new atomic vessel has improved 140-metre hull line, systems of reactor and radiation security control. Hull activation of yet another atomic ship in the same series is nearing completion at the building berth of the Baltic plant. Soviet designers are now considering alternative projects for building atomic ships with engine capacity of up to 150,000,000 hp.

## Kazakhstan: ancient oases restored

After 2,000 odd years a new lease on life has been given to ancient oases in the waterless Kyzylkum Desert by the Irrigation in Kerekbaton (a Soviet Union republic in the southern part of the country). A new cotton-growing plantations with an area of 15,000 hectares has been finally set up there.

These lands of ancient irrigation, abandoned by people even before the current era because of climate changes and wars, which ruined its watering structures, were discovered by

archaeologists. During excavations they found seeds of cotton, wheat, rice, buckwheat, grapes and other agricultural plants. To begin making productive use of these lands, a 100-km canal was dug out: comfortable settlements with modern urban facilities and amenities were built for families.

In the last few years many agricultural oases have been discovered in the country and returned to life with the help

of archaeological data, archaeology and satellite photography. As evidenced by the latest research in the desert times there existed a system of canals between the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers. Cultivated and irrigated fields there covered about 5,000,000 hectares. Nowadays the re-born agricultural areas form part of rice-growing zones which scores of times exceed the area of ancient plantations. Yield of raw cotton, wheat and rice have increased.

## Science and technology

## CRYSTALS

The Institute of Applied Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences has developed a technology for growing of optical crystals for parameters of laser. The technology used to spend time to grow a crystal of optical element for which frequency multiplier could be made. The new technology for growing of optical crystals is now being tested in the laboratory of the Institute of Applied Physics.

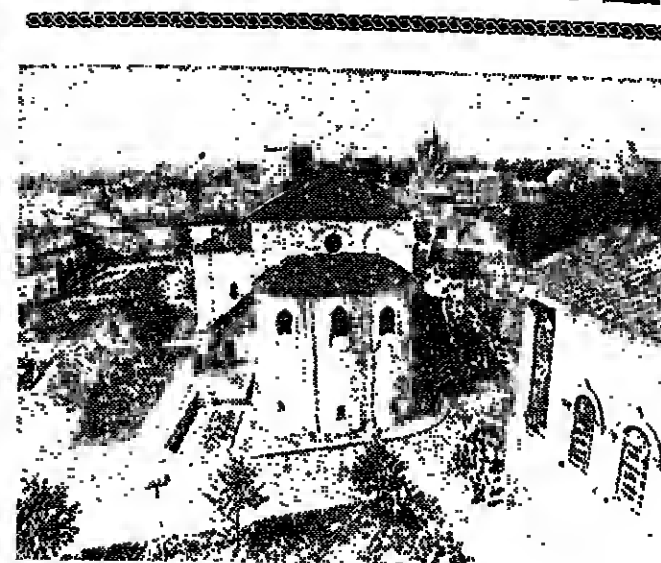
## PRINTING A STAMP

The new stamping tools, developed by the scientists of the Institute of Applied Physics, make it possible to reorganize the industry for the production of new articles. In a matter of minutes the hydraulic

## Places to visit

The famous 'Yaroslavl canal' on the banks of the Volga — a 37-metre bell-tower crowning the ancient architectural ensemble of John the Golden-mouthed in Korovniki — is again glowing in its turquoise-green pattern. Like an expansive sea, the canal reflects the sky and the surrounding landscape. The 300-year-old canal from the 17th century is a masterpiece of the 17th-century architecture. The canal is a masterpiece of the 17th-century architecture. The canal is a masterpiece of the 17th-century architecture.

## YAROSLAVL



## TOWING ICEBERG

First project of supplying the Arctic Peninsula with water has been acknowledged by the USSR Academy of Sciences as the most accurate and safe.

Several dozens of years ago the idea of towing icebergs from the Arctic to the Antarctic has been discussed. The idea was to use icebergs as a source of fresh water in the desert regions of the Antarctic. The idea was to use icebergs as a source of fresh water in the desert regions of the Antarctic.

The Soviet project of towing icebergs, about 500 metres long, 300 m wide and 4-10 m high each, would be used to supply the Arctic Peninsula with water. The project is being tested in the laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

## Nature protection

programme 'Donbass'

A powerful team generating system, decreasing considerably the number of people in the sphere, has started functioning at the Il'yich metallurgical combine in Zhdanovsk.

This method of environmental protection is very effective. The team is a powerful team generating system, decreasing considerably the number of people in the sphere, has started functioning at the Il'yich metallurgical combine in Zhdanovsk.

## The future of ancient monuments

Estimate masters have managed to preserve unique ancient monuments by restoring a major medieval architectural monument — the former Nizhny Novgorod church. They have turned it into a museum-concert hall, and this shows that old buildings in Tallinn can have many uses. Their effort was highly commended by an international colloquium held in the republic to deliberate on the protection and modern use of architectural monuments.

The state protects Tallinn's centre with its hundreds of architectural monuments and the original layout of the city. The original layout of the city is being preserved by the state. The state protects Tallinn's centre with its hundreds of architectural monuments and the original layout of the city.

Old buildings now house museums, art galleries, showrooms, and renowned Tallinn cafes. Every summer of the citizens come out to the old buildings, and the old buildings are being restored by the state. The state protects Tallinn's centre with its hundreds of architectural monuments and the original layout of the city.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## TWO ROLES OF MODERN WOMAN

Women constitute 51 per cent of the total number of workers and employees in the Soviet Union, writes the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper. According to the latest population census, women work in almost all the 290 big professional groups engaged in the fields of productive activity and in 150 of them they constitute 50 per cent or more. 40 per cent of the country's scientific researchers are women, so are 50 per cent of all technical and high schools graduates. However, family life makes the same demands on every woman — caring for the child and husband, housekeeping.

How can the two roles of the woman — productive worker and domestic attendant — be combined? Soviet psychologists conclude that the contradictions between men's stand on traditional family relationship and women's contemporary ideas on this issue lead to conflicts and misunderstanding and weaken marital emotional links. Only four per cent of the divorced women are of the opinion that a woman must be generally in charge of housekeeping, regardless of whether she is in full-time employment or not. 22 per cent consider that a wife must take up family duties and a husband — male duties. The rest — majority — favour a kind of free distribution of duties.

## PREVENTING DISEASES

Preventing diseases is one of the basic principles of the Soviet public health system, writes Sergei Buronkov, Minister of Public Health of the USSR, in ECO-NOMICHESSKAYA GAZETA. Modern medicine, together with more than 50 ministries and institutions, have elaborated a special, complex programme in this direction, providing for measures to prevent various diseases. Thus more than 60 million coats are already under

permanent medical observation, more than 120 million people go through annual medical check-ups. Many industrial enterprises have worked out 'health programmes', including a complex of sanitation activities and ways to improve working and living conditions of people. Similar programmes have even started to appear in a number of industrial branches. The network of sanatoriums-preventoria, belonging to factories and enterprises, is developing. More than three million working people annually undergo medical treatment and get rest there without quitting their work. Every year more than 50 million people receive their health of numerous sanatoria, rest and boarding houses on free or discount vouchers. Besides, the public health organizations network is expanding continually, new and big medical and research centres, hospitals and polyclinics are being built. All this demands that public health institutions be re-equipped, stresses Sergei Buronkov. In the last seven years the deliveries of medical equipment have doubled, and those of medicines have increased 1.5-fold, thanks in part to the intensive development and strengthening of the Soviet medical industry.

## BIG RESCUE IN THE RED SEA

Soviet seamen have saved 136 Sudanese from imminent death in what the newspaper IZVESTIA describes as one of the biggest rescue operations mounted by the Navy. The disaster occurred in the southern part of the Red Sea when the Soviet motor vessel, 'Ernel Thälmann', carrying badly needed cargo, was on its way to Bangkok. At midday, a heavy alarm broke out. At 12.15 p.m. the forward watch noticed an object peering. It turned out to be a small wooden fishing vessel in distress, evidently because of an engine failure. The entire deck was strewn with people, some of them sitting, others lying. That they met the Soviet

ship out at sea was a lucky coincidence for all the 136 people on board, notes the newspaper. All the people right to the last man, who could hardly walk, were taken on board the 'Ernel Thälmann' in a matter of an hour after the operation began. In another fifteen minutes the vessel sank. The rescued people were Sudanese workers on their way to Saudi Arabia where they had been promised good lucrative jobs. Twenty-four hours after the rescue the workers landed at the port of Jidda.

## BROADCASTS IN 12 INDIAN LANGUAGES

In the past century the brave men who dared reach India had to overcome great difficulties and their journey lasted for many months. Now on Aeroflot planes passengers from the USSR to India in a few hours, but radio waves have just on instance to bring to India the voice of Moscow, writes the magazine TELEVISION AND RADIO BROADCASTING. Today the total volume of Moscow broadcasts to India is twelve and a half hours a day and in twelve Indian languages: Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Oriya, Assami, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati and Marathi. The broadcasts first started in the Great Patriotic War — spring of 1942 — in Hindustani and just for half an hour. Indians were informed of the progress in the fighting, the successes of the Soviet people of the front and in the rear. The first announcer was noted linguist Professor Alexei Dyakov. Today scores of thousands of letters are being sent to the Moscow from Indian listeners — workers, farmers, intellectuals, college students and schoolchildren, all united by their interest in the Soviet Union. The weekly programmes answering these letters are: 'The Postbox', 'Reading Your Letters', 'Questions and Answers'. Every new programme makes us want to find more and more about the USSR, Indian listeners write, Moscow programmes receive a lively response in that country, writes the magazine.

## Science and technology

## CRYSTALS

The Institute of Applied Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences has developed a technology for growing of optical crystals for parameters of laser. The technology used to spend time to grow a crystal of optical element for which frequency multiplier could be made. The new technology for growing of optical crystals is now being tested in the laboratory of the Institute of Applied Physics.

## PRINTING A STAMP

The new stamping tools, developed by the scientists of the Institute of Applied Physics, make it possible to reorganize the industry for the production of new articles. In a matter of minutes the hydraulic

## WITH 'RAPIRA' INTO COMPUTER WORLD

The language of programming called 'Rapira' (Pol) has been developed at the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and recommended for inclusion in the school schedule. By means of this language the pupils can handle computers, use them to solve practical problems. Unlike the established tradition, the new language is based on Russian alphabet and vocabulary and not on English, making it easier for pupils to master computers. There is yet another distinguishing feature — 'Rapira' takes into account the features of many widespread programming languages.

Judging by the results of the first experiment, pupils liked the new programming language. It helps master successfully computers of School No. 166 in Novosibirsk, where experimental course of studies was conducted throughout the academic year by the researchers of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

## Meteors at work

'And now signals of the exact time,' says an announcer god you just set your watch. For everyday needs this prediction is sufficient, but many productive processes and scientific researches demanding more rigid timing. And what happens if the timekeepers are several thousand kilometres apart, and short radio waves, carrying coded signals, do not go round the Earth? Scientists at the Kharkov Institute of Radioelectronics (named after Academician M. Yan-

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## VIEWPOINT

## Emphasis on scientific and technological progress

Alexander GUBER

Addressing a recent representative conference of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev and other delegates made critical remarks about unsolved problems and about Soviet scientific and technological progress known throughout the world.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that although the development successes being clinched by the Soviet Union, since the early sixties, certain difficulties started to be felt. There have been objective reasons for these difficulties, such as frequent draughts, colder extraction of fuel and raw materials, however, Mikhail Gorbachev touched on the main one when he said: We did not timely show insistence on reforming structural policies, the forms and methods of management, and the very psychology of economic activity.

What are these difficulties? For a long time and quite successfully the Soviet economy was developing mainly extensively. New industries were built, new branches were set up and new areas developed. More and more workers were drawn into public production.

The economic managers adapted their thinking to exactly this pattern. However, the extensive form of development, which at a certain stage was quite necessary and legitimate, has gradually become obsolete. The switch onto the path of intensification demanded serious changes in the economic mechanism and thinking. The inertia of the extensive development has continued to be felt. Instead of the technical re-equipment of the existing enterprises new ones were built, the new technologies did not so much replace the old ones as existed side by side with them. Jobs were created without enough employees to fill them, quantitative indices often dominated over the qualitative, scientific and technological achievements were introduced at a slow pace and not quite extensively. Resources were wasted while excessive centralization in planning fettered the initiative of labour collective.

The CPSU pinpointed acceleration of scientific and technological progress as the main lever in the effort to step up socio-economic advancement. The conference of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the ways and means to achieve this in the shortest possible time and the measures are certain to be embodied in the new five-year development plan and continued over a longer period. In effect, the share of capital investment in technological reconstruction and in all the branches of production will sharply increase.

● The output of the most up-to-date technologies will grow considerably; ● resource-saving technologies will be introduced on a mass scale; ● the concentration of capital construction will increase; ● investments will nearly double in machine-building, and there will be an increase, from fifty to one hundred per cent, in the tempo of growth in various industries, especially in the most up-to-date branches — microelectronics, computer technology, instrument manufacturing, etc.

● direct links between science and industry will be strengthened; ● restructuring of planning and management will be completed, while material stimuli for all work collectives to master the use of new technologies will improve.

The equipment, Meika-7, helps collect the timekeeping error with a marginal error of less than 20 nanoseconds. This means the contemporary demands of the national economy.



